

For the purpose of setting the Progress right on a matter which it is no doubt doing no wrong about, the Journal will inform it that the card standing in the Wilmington Journal was not inserted by Mr. Winslow, and although he was at a convention at that time, and until the party by majority of the counties refused to call one, thinking, we presume, like it thought in '53, that it was unnecessary, yet he is now the candidate of the party—not subject to a convention, nor on his own hook.

We copy the above from the Fayetteville "Carolinian" of yesterday (Wednesday) morning, simply for the purpose of saying that the notice referred to was inserted in the WILMINGTON JOURNAL in accordance with Mr. Winslow's request, made through Hon. Wm. S. Ashe. Mr. Winslow has known of it ever since its insertion; knows of it now—has seen it and again since his announcement was published by us as requested by him, and never, at any time, has he objected to it. Mr. Winslow neither set up the types, nor wrote off the card, for insertion; but all this was done in accordance with his request, and it would be folly to say that he did not insert it—still greater folly to repudiate the act now, after keeping silent for months. It won't do. The thing is so.

It is the "Carolinian" rather than the "Progress" that speaks as though it did not know anything about the matter in hand. Does the "Carolinian" wish to convey the impression that we have published, or are capable of publishing a false and unauthorized card in Mr. Winslow's name? These sort of charges are not to be lightly made. Does Mr. Winslow endorse the charge?

We wish to know if all confidence between men is to be lost? If, as an act of courtesy, in accordance with a gentleman's request, through a mutual friend, we insert a notice in the issue of the 9th March, that notice is to be repudiated nearly four months after?

We find, on turning to the old files of our paper, that we inserted for Mr. Winslow the following special notice, prior to the last election.

"We are authorized to announce HON. WARREN WINSLOW, as a candidate for re-election to Congress from this district, subject to the decision of a Democratic District Convention, should the party determine to call one."

March 11th, 1857.

This is what we inserted at Mr. Winslow's request in 1857. The notice of 1859 bears date March 9th. The request for its insertion came through the same channel.

Old Palmerston is the keenest politician in England, most decidedly. Not far from the age of our venerable Secretary of State—he is still the liveliest speaker of the House of Commons, and in look and manner might pass for fifty. Cool and imperturbable—meeting home-thrusts with a light and graceful ploy, or pouring in merciless sarcasm with an air of the most perfect good nature, "old Pam." is a phenomenon. Lately he has grown somewhat deaf, and it is said he avails himself of his infirmity to not hear things that it is convenient not to hear.

However, the old fellow brought out of the confusion and infused efficiency into the feebleness exhibited in the Crimea, and the soldiers who had starved under Aberdeen, had food and shelter under Palmerston's Administration. Attacked on account of the Chinese war, he went to the country; and the new Parliament showed an overwhelming majority of his supporters. Suddenly, when he seemed strongest, he was wheeled out by the alarmed pride of the nation, on account of his having failed to maintain a proper tone in the relations of the Government with that of Louis Napoleon. The wise ones said Old Pam. was dead, and could never be brought to life again, politically speaking. But the wise ones were wrong. The old fellow is back, although he enacted quite a nice little farce after the fashion of Charles the Fifth, or, rather, of Prince Metternich, having given out to the people of the little world of Sligo and the adjacent country, that he was going to fix himself for the balance of his life at a seat of his near that wild coast of the extreme North West of Ireland.

But one thing is certain—the defeat of the Derby administration with its supposed Austrian affinities and the accession to power of Lord Palmerston with his known leanings in favor of Louis Napoleon, has had the effect of raising the English funds, as giving a guarantee that England will keep out of the fight, since it had been the general belief that if England intervened at all, it would be in the interests of Austria. If she is detached from such interest, then the chances of her becoming involved are proportionally very small, and the probability of the war assuming a general character, rendered very remote.

Louis Napoleon won a more substantial victory in the English House of Commons, when a vote of want of confidence drove out the Derby administration with its Austrian proclivities, than General McMahon's charge secured for him at Magenta.

A late number of the Fayetteville Carolinian prints in parallel columns two editorials from the Wilmington Journal of different dates, the evident object being to make it appear that the position taken by this paper in 1859 is inconsistent with that which it occupied in 1853.

The little difficulty under which the Carolinian labors is that it draws a parallel where there is no parallel, and looks for inconsistency where there is no inconsistency. We have also looked over the files of the Journal for 1853, the last time Mr. Ashe ran. We find opinions expressed there as individual opinions, affecting the policy of holding a convention at that time, but always with submission to the popular will—with a distinct understanding that if called for it should be held. There was no denouncing anybody, who chose to ask for a convention, as a factious, selfish office seeker, or a person instigated by unworthy motives. Nor were such imputations cast upon three counties—nor, indeed, if we had our county persist in its demand at that time. If we had our county would be very well pleased to publish everything we wrote in 1853, some six years ago. If the Carolinian chooses to do so, we of course will duly appreciate the compliment. Be assured of one thing—it can find nothing denunciatory of good Democrats differing from us—no assumption to speak for the party upon a matter of policy, until the party had been fully allowed to speak for itself.

Even on the eve of a Congressional election in our own State, and while coming events cast their shadows before in the shape of speculations relating to the great Presidential contest of 1860, we find public attention and newspaper discussion mainly occupied with the progress and probable result of the contest now going on in Europe—a contest which may soon be brought to a termination or may not. All that is in the dark. It depends upon Louis Napoleon, and his resolves are known only to himself. Pledges or promises amount to little or nothing. He has shown wisdom so far. He has once stopped in time after having won all the influence and prestige the situations in which he has been placed were capable of affording. He may do so again. His friends may be well. This is all the guarantee we have that he may not become universal.

Prussia mobilizes six corps d'armes—"this," says the London Herald, "means war." The friends of the Derby Cabinet start already the effects of the removal of that Cabinet from power, are felt in the belief throughout Europe that the war will be general. That deprived of any check from England, Louis Napoleon will pursue his career of ambition, and that therefore Germany must be at once.

The march of events is so rapid, that a few days may reveal strange combinations, upset previous calculations and fix new points of departure in the history of Europe.

BANK DIVIDENDS.—The bank of Washington has declared a dividend of 3 per cent.

The Bank of Charlotte divides 4 per cent.

A Fayetteville correspondent, under date of June 27th, 1859, calls our attention to the fact that the Democratic Press says, in its issue of the 25th instant, that "T. D. McDowell, Esq., was nominated by an opposition meeting in Columbus county to oppose Hon. Warren Winslow."

Our correspondent appears to be surprised and indignant at the idea of Mr. McDowell, or the Democrats of Columbus and Bladen, being characterized as "opposition," when the fact is that they have always stood faithfully up to Democratic principles and usages—when all who know anything about them know this, and those who do not ought to inform themselves or hold their tongues. But this is the age of assertion and of would-be dictation, when a knowledge of the facts spoken of is deemed of far less importance than a bold assumption that they are as the speakers would have them.

Our correspondent need not be surprised that presses at a distance, and not particularly well posted or remarkably cautious in their statements, should claim some of the best and purest Democrats of the Cape Fear district with the opposition, since such has been the course too freely adopted by some in the district, whose mistaken zeal has led them into intolerance of freedom of action and opinion on the part of Democrats who never have been and never could be anything but Democrats—Democrats who are neither factious nor disorganizers, and never will be. It is hardly worth while to be indignant. The little matter will work its own cure.

The Tarboro' Branch.

Some days since, we copied from the Tarboro' Southern, an item stating that Edgecombe County had already made up her subscription to a sum considerably in advance of that pledged for her at the special meeting of the Stockholders in Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, held in this place last March. The building of the Branch may therefore be looked upon as a fixed fact. Mr. Bridgers informed us, when he was here last week, that the Edgecombe subscription would be pretty certain to reach \$120,000.

We also learn that some \$3,500 has been raised in each of the cities of Norfolk and Petersburg towards the stock necessary to the construction of the Branch referred to. Now, would it not be good policy in Wilmington to raise some subscription to the same work? The absence of all effort or recognition of the work here could hardly fail to impress the farmers of Edgecombe unfavorably, as an opposite course would have a different and more desirable effect. There is a disposition to turn the bulk of the Edgecombe Cotton in this direction, and also to receive the bulk of the large amount of fertilizers used in that county through the port of Wilmington. This disposition would be strengthened by the evidence of a friendly feeling which even a small subscription here would show—say even \$5,000. Surely this would not be very much, but it would show a feeling and would be duly appreciated. This stock would be merged in the general stock of the Company and share in all dividends, while the name of all business subscribers would be known to the Edgecombe farmers, and could only result in the creation of good feeling.

Mr. Francis E. Bonner, Junior Editor of the Winston Sentinel, died of Consumption at Danbury, Stokes County, on the 18th inst.

Mr. Bonner was in the 24th year of his age, and was a most worthy man, with every promise of future usefulness that irreproachable character and more than average talent could give. We had the pleasure of meeting him but once years since, yet we have a most kindly recollection of his intelligent, cheerful and obliging manner.

He died a Christian in the truest sense of the word.

Monday next will be the 4th of July—our "National Anniversary." There will be no speaking here where we know of, although there will be done elsewhere. The fact is that people want to get out of town on the 4th, and don't want to defer going until after the ceremonies of the day in the shape of orations have been over. There will be regatta at the Sound—an excursion to Waccamaw Lake on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, and other things, too numerous to mention.

It will be seen that Geo. M. White, Esq., of Bladen County, announces himself as a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States. Mr. White has always been a good Democrat. He is known as a respectable and talented gentleman.

[Correspondence of the Spirit of the Times.]

Doctor Windship the Strong Man of Boston.

Boston, June 13, 1859.—Dr. George B. Windship, of Roxbury, an audience of citizens in our city by delivering in the Music Hall on Wednesday evening last a lecture on "Physical Culture," which he illustrated by feats of most wonderful and amazing physical strength, which he has acquired by a persistent and regular course of exercise. Dr. Windship is a young man of not more than 25 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height and weighing about 140 pounds, with an excellent fair complexion and a refined and gentlemanly manner. He graduated at Harvard College some four years ago, since which he has studied medicine and had the advantage of considerable private practice in some of our most respectable families, as well as the practical information gained by a connection with several of our hospitals and public institutions. His lecture abounded in practical common sense, and was most interesting and instructive, taking that while the physical education had been cared for the intellectual had not been neglected, but that also had been strengthened, vitalized and made more vigorous.

At the conclusion of the lecture Dr. Windship illustrated the force and truth of his theory by lifting with his own hands up by his arms a large machine, kept in its nature and provided him 826 pounds, he then lifted in the same way nine hundred and twenty-nine pounds! He then shouldered a barrel of flour weighing 216 pounds. Afterwards he exercised a hundred pound dumb bell in each hand with the same apparent ease that a man of common and ordinary strength would handle those weighing fifteen or twenty pounds. He then raised himself up by his little finger some four feet from the stage, and in this way continued to sustain his bodily weight three or four minutes. This was accomplished by attaching a strap to a pole, which was sustained by two men holding it on their shoulders. All this was done with apparent ease. The lecture, as well as illustrations, was received with the wildest enthusiasm of the large audience, and was one of the most successful of the most intelligent men and women of our metropolis.

A Boston paper gives the following sketch of a portion of Dr. Windship's address:

"Dr. Windship gave an account of his own experience in gymnastics, commencing with his seventeenth year at college, where in two years his health was greatly improved. (Gymnastics he showed, had his abuses, from persons not properly trained trying to outdo others.) Exhaustion and weariness should never be allowed to come. Lifting was a neglected branch on account of the tendency of people to injure themselves with it. Yet, to a thorough hardening of the whole body, lifting was necessary. He had commenced with five hundred pounds, and increased gradually, till on the 12th of May last he had lifted nine hundred and twenty-nine pounds. "Galen had calculated that the hips and legs could support two or three tons. There were other ways of lifting by which large amounts could be lifted. Not long since, with his hands and back together, he had lifted 1,500 pounds. There was a vast difference between lifting and sustaining. He would not advise any one to train themselves up by over exertion, but to keep the hands, or 2,000 with the straps. He had gone beyond that to ascertain what could be done. Totten and the Belgian giant were the only persons he had ever learned authentically to have lifted 800 pounds. Totten lived one hundred years ago, and was thirty years old when he lifted it. Dr. Windship said he had five years yet to that, and he hoped to train himself to lift 1,500 pounds next."

"Next to lifting, dumb bells were useful. One of his own weighed 141 pounds, and others 100 pounds each. The rings came next. He had never practiced over a half a hour a day, all that was sufficient to exercise all the muscles. He was five feet seven inches high, and weighed 153 pounds. In reference to practicing, he would say, try no test twice on the same day, if it is to do or to exhaust in the slightest degree."

The mysterious lady who challenged Paul Morphy to a private game of chess, which she played with such wonderful skill and perseverance, and which the New York Leader, discovered to be the wife of a very celebrated financier and philanthropist doing business in the vicinity of the Merchant's Exchange. The husband is said to be very angry about it.

CHICAGO, June 28.—An accident occurred on the Michigan Southern Railroad last night, near South Bend, caused by the washing away of a culvert. Thirty-three persons were killed, and some fifty or sixty wounded. Others missing had not been heard from. Among the killed is the experienced fireman, fireman, baggage man and road master, Mrs. E. P. Gillett and child, of Stone Mills, N. Y., and Thomas Wisman, of Michigan city. Among the wounded is W. J. Houck, of Charleston, Va. Those on the train were mostly western people.

Further News from Mexico.

The seizure of the Conducta by Robles—Banishment of English Subjects from the Capital.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27th.—The mails by the steamer Tennessee furnish the following additional particulars:

The conducta of five millions, which was seized by Robles, arrived at Jalapa on the 10th, where it was detained for a week by General Robles for examination. It started again on the 16th, under Robles' permit, but when near the National Bridge, Robles overtook the conducta and ordered its return to Jalapa by the order of Miramon. Those in charge of the conducta refused to comply with the demand, when Robles ordered it to be shipped aboard a British war vessel, which was then off Sacrifices. The British refused to receive it, notwithstanding the orders of the French and British ministers. The conducta remains at Recondada under Robles' orders.

Miramon had collected half a million of dollars in duties on the conducta.

Gen. Degollado was at Vera Cruz.

All the British subjects had been banished from the capital, their minister, Mr. Otway, acquiescing in the order.

Another Revolution in Sonora.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—The California overland mail, which left San Francisco on the 3d inst., has arrived here.

The Arizona correspondent of the Republican says that another revolution has broken out in Sonora. The Apata Indians have taken the field in favor of Gonsalves, of the church party. The revolutionists had captured several large towns, and were daily receiving additions to their number.

Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, June 27.—The steamship Isabel has arrived from Havana with later dates.

Havana Commercial Intelligence.—Sugars are quiet and unchanged in prices. Molasses is dull and nominal. Freighters are inactive. Exchange on New York 3 a 5 per cent. premium. On New Orleans 4 1/2 a 5 1/2 per cent. premium.

From Bermuda.

HALIFAX, June 23.—The mail steamer Delta, from Bermuda, the 18th inst., arrived on Wednesday afternoon.

There is no news, except of some serious fighting between the English and Irish convicts.

Colonial Treasurer, Smith, had resigned in consequence of a deficiency in his accounts.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Information has been received from a source regarded as thoroughly reliable, giving the particulars of the contemplated filibuster descent on Nicaragua. The names of certain parties who sustain Walker with arms and money are given, the enjoyment of the benefits of the transit route to compensate, in part, for the outlay thus incurred.

It is stated that the expedition will start the middle of August, and that a party of filibusters will rendezvous in Florida, and be conveyed to Central America in the "Scottish Chief." Whether or not this information is strictly true, it is certain our government will endeavor to arrest such illegal enterprises, and orders to our naval vessels for this purpose, heretofore issued, being still in full force.

General Jerez, before he left for Nicaragua, was fully informed of these filibustering movements.

The board contemplated by former orders of the War Department to be convened for the examination of non-commissioned officers recommended for promotion will be composed of the instructor of tactics, a professor of mathematics and the professor of ethics at the military academy, and will meet at West Point on the first Monday in September annually.

Enlisted men serving with the troops will not hereafter be allowed a commutation of ratings.

Capt. Nicholas has been ordered to the command of the ship of war of the Atlantic, the flag-ship of the African squadron, in place of Capt. Wilson, who has been condemned as sick.

General Lamar intended returning to the United States in the steamer Moses Taylor, but was detained in Central America by the unexpected reception of dispatches from the State Department.

What Gen. Wool thinks of the War in Europe.

General Wool has written a letter to a gentleman in Troy, New York, in which he expresses his opinions in relation to the war now being waged in Italy. It is his opinion that the war in behalf of the people of Italy by the Emperor of France against Austria, portends anything but their civilization and independence. A million and a half of men in arms can be of no benefit to France, Austria, or Italy. On the contrary, they will only increase the power that already overrules the down-trodden people of Europe. The kings and emperors of Europe have their feet on the necks of their subjects, and they mean to keep them against all efforts to the contrary. Any attempt to relieve them will only increase their burdens and tighten upon them the chains of despotism. The people of France, Italy, Germany and Hungary have each, in turn, struggled for independence, but have gained nothing but oppression made more oppressive. The monarchs of Europe are sustained by a large army of people cannot get rid of. The power is the result of wars caused by their efforts to substitute constitutional governments for tyrannical misrule.

The declaration of the Emperor of France that he will give "civilization and independence" to Italy, would look more plausible but for the fact that while he would thus reduce her people from despotism, rule, there is a nation of Italy, and quite a few potent million dollars oppressing the wealth and industry of his own people, which can never be cancelled, besides the expense of an army of eight hundred thousand men.

General Wool thinks the Emperor of the French will not be contented with merely wresting from Austria her Italian dependencies. He thinks there must be some other means by which Napoleon can organize a military force, unparalleled in the history of the European wars. The unconquered opposition of Austria and England to the gigantic strides of Napoleon I. to universal dominion over Europe, and the treachery of Austria, in her abandonment of him on his disastrous return from Moscow, which sent him to St. Helena, and his defeat at Waterloo—all these may be induced Napoleon to present to the world his only mode of obtaining the revenge he feels. His aim can be as plain as day in punishing Austria and England. Gen. Wool concludes his very able letter as follows:

The people of Italy are struggling for what Louis Napoleon has promised them—"civilization and independence." When they get it, over, no matter which of the two Emperors succeeds, they will be singing in honor of the people. Their glory will be sung in their beautiful country laid waste, and themselves left destitute and helpless; and thus it will be until another Emperor devastates the land of Caesars—whose word at one period was law to all Europe—under the disguise of giving the people "civilization and independence."

REPRISAL OF JUDGE JACKSON, (OF MO.)—It was stated in our paper yesterday that the trial of the case of impeachment of Judge ALBERT JACKSON, before the Senate of Missouri, after occupying ten days, resulted in the acquittal of the accused. There were eighteen votes in the proposed impeachment, each of which was voted on separately. The following table shows the Ballots. Guilty. Not guilty. Ballots. Guilty. Not guilty.

1.	10	16	10	18	14
2.	12	20	11	21	11
3.	16	12	12	11	21
4.	9	23	13	11	21
5.	2	30	14	16	32
6.	16	16	15	16	16
7.	17	15	16	20	12
8.	1	31	17	20	12
9.	2	35	18	21	11

The principal charges against Judge JACKSON were that he has wrongfully refused to change the venue in certain cases; that he has both wrongfully granted and wrongfully refused to grant writs of habeas corpus; that he has wrongfully interfered with grand juries by giving special directions in regard to certain offenses; that he has wrongfully refused to receive arguments in his chambers, which he had previously refused to do; and that he had defied the court by the bar, &c. National Intelligencer.

The mysterious lady who challenged Paul Morphy to a private game of chess, which she played with such wonderful skill and perseverance, and which the New York Leader, discovered to be the wife of a very celebrated financier and philanthropist doing business in the vicinity of the Merchant's Exchange. The husband is said to be very angry about it.

Arrival of Nova Scotia.—One Day Later from Europe.

FARFORTH POINT, C. E., June 28th, 1859.

The steamer Nova Scotia, with Liverpool dates to the 15th inst., for Quebec, has arrived. Her news is generally unimportant, and only one day later.

Bologna has proclaimed for the King of Sardinia. The Emperor of Austria assumes the command in person, and will take a new strategic position.

Large reinforcements are leaving France.

An order has been issued for the mobilization of the Prussian army.

The Austrians are evacuating Modena and draw back towards the river Oglio.

Lord Palmerston is making good progress in organizing the new Cabinet.

[NOTE.—Bologna is a city of the Papal States, and capital of a legation of the same name. It would seem that nearly all upper and central Italy goes for the King of Sardinia.]—JOURNAL.

LIVERPOOL, June 15th, 1859.

COTTON.—The sales of the last three days were 19,000 bales, of which exporters took 3,500, closing low of sale but prices unaltered.

Flour is very dull, and declined 2s. a 3s.

Wheat declined 3s. a 4s. per cent.

Corn very dull, and all qualities have slightly declined.

Provisions dull but steady—market generally unchanged.

Rosin dull at 4s. for Common.

Spirits Turpentine steady at 42s.

Rice quiet.

Consols for money closed at 93 1/2 a 93 3/4.

Three Days Later.—Arrival of the Steamer Arabia.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 28th, 1859.

The steamship Arabia arrived yesterday, with Liverpool dates to the 18th inst.

The war news is unimportant. The Austrians retreating behind the river Oglio, and the allies advancing, and concentrating for a decisive attack. A battle was anticipated within a week.

A naval demonstration on the Adriatic expected.

Lord Palmerston had formed a strong cabinet, including Russell, Gladstone, Elgin, Cobden, Gibson and Granville.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 18th, 1859.

Cotton.—Sales for the week 65,000 bales, closing firm with an advance of 1/4d. on fair and middling qualities. Inferior qualities more saleable, but nominally unchanged. Fair Orleans, 8 1/2d.; Middling Orleans, 6 1/2-16 1/2d.; Fair Uplands, 7 1/2d.; Middling Uplands, 6 3/4d. Stock at Liverpool 636,000 bales, of which 557,000 was American.

Breadstuffs dull at Tuesday's rates.

Corn.—All qualities slightly declined.

Provisions have a slightly declining tendency.

Consols for account closed at 92 3/4 a 92 1/2, ex-dividend.

Additional by the Arabia.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Received 12:30 P. M.

General Gyalai has been superseded by Gen. Solik.

Additional Austrian forces are moving towards Italy.

The mobilization of the Prussian army and the hostile attitude of Germany causes the allies (French and Sardinians) great uneasiness.

The allies were concentrating for a grand attack.

Napoleon asks for one hundred thousand men to besiege the Austrian fortresses.

Latest Foreign Markets.

Flour 10s. 6d. a 13s. 6d. Wheat 10s. a 12s. Corn, White 8s. 8d. Beef declined 2s. a 5s. on inferior qualities.

Pork declined 2s. 6d. Bacon declined 1s. 2s. Rosin steady at 4s. 11d. Spirits turpentine steady at 41s. 6d. a 42s. Rice quiet.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., June 30th, 1859.

The English Cabinet has been officially announced.

The following are the principal members: Premier, Viscount Palmerston; Exchequer, Gladstone; Foreign Secretary, Lord John Russell; Home Secretary, Sir G. C. Lewis; Secretary for the Colonies, Duke of Newcastle; Secretary at War, Sidney Herbert; Admiralty, Duke of Somerset; Lord Chancellor, Lord Campbell; President of the Council, Lord Granville; Postmaster General, Lord Elgin; President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Cobden.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 30th, 1859.

The steamer Agor ashore at Trepassy Bay, supposed to be a total loss.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 30th, 1859.

Yesterday's Cotton market closed at an advance of 1/4 a 1/2 cent in consequence of the favorable news from Europe. Middling Uplands 11 1/2 cents. Flour declined 10 a 20 cents. Wheat firm; red \$1 70; white \$1 80. Corn buoyant; yellow 87 a 88 cents per bushel. Naval Stores unchanged from previous day's quotations.

WASHINGTON, June 24th, 1859.

Judge Douglass has written a letter regarding his nomination by the Charleston Convention—in which he says that if the Charleston Convention shall determine to adhere to the principles embodied in the compromise measures of 1850 and ratified by the people in the presidential election of 1852, and re-affirmed in the Kansas and Nebraska act of 1854, and incorporated in the Cincinnati platform of 1856, as expounded by President Buchanan in his letter accepting the nomination and approved by the people in his election—in that event, my [Douglass] friends will be at liberty to present my [Douglass] name to the Convention, if they see proper to do so. If, on the contrary, it should become the policy of the party, which I [Douglass] cannot anticipate, to repudiate these, their time-honored principles, on which we have achieved so many patriotic triumphs, and if, in lieu of them, the Convention shall interpolate into the creed of the party such new issues as the revival of the slave trade or a congressional slave code for the territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits slavery in the territories beyond the power of the people legally to control it as their property, it is due to candor to say that I [Douglass] could not accept the nomination if tendered to me [Douglass].

TONNAGE OF THE WORLD.—An English paper says: "At present it may interest our readers to know the extent of the merchant marine, from which may be estimated the real maritime power. The tonnage of the world is about 15 millions, the United States being first United Kingdom second, France third, and British colonies fourth, but if we take Great Britain and her colonies together they amount to a trifle over that of the United Kingdom. This is a large change from 1813, when all the European ports were blockaded by us, not an enemy's ship appearing on the ocean, except those of our cousins, with whom, as well as the Great Napoleon, we were then at war. Our merchant marine far exceeded the rest of the world. Now we only stand at 1 to 3. When Parliament meets British shipping should, in all respects, be placed on an equality with foreign reciprocity. Since the change of the navigation laws, without it foreign has increased in our carrying trade 4 to 1. Let us then have justice done to this great national interest, the mastery of our fleet."

An American poet, discoursing of the eyes of rival lady-loves, exclaims—

"I cannot black eye, the melting blue—
The bright black eyes the two!"

A right smart blow between the two.
Will quickly make them black and blue.

By the way.

FROM ST. JAGO DE CUBA.—Captain Clark, of the schooner Julia M. Hallack, at New York, reports that poor being very healthy, there being no sickness among the shipping or on shore, and no case of yellow fever heard of.

The time has come when the veil ought to be removed from the intrigues of an un-Prussian policy, which Prussia has endeavored to maintain the unity of the nation, has been a failure, but which cannot allow to grow into anarchy. Prussia has now appeared on the scene, the public opinion of Germany, inviting the nation to unite, by its unity of sentiment, the patriots nation to maintain, and fostering artificial divisions, to the detriment each and all of us. As is well known, Herr von Bismarck, a minister in the service of the King of Saxony, lately returned to Prussia in order to ask Lord Malmesbury to authorize the assembling in Germany of a conference to watch the frontiers of France. On this von Bismarck's return from England, Hanover thought itself sufficiently strong to bring forward his proposal in the Diet. Hanover's motion, however, fell to the ground, owing to the protest of Prussia, which the minor governments dare not openly disregard. Prussia, on the other hand, on the 19th of May, declared to the members of the Confederation that, having undertaken to guarantee the integrity of the whole German territory, she claimed the sole right of initiation in all military measures that might be necessary. The Prince Regent, after engaging his word for the security of Germany, by solemn announcement made in the face of his countenance and the most nervous vivacity, and after the throne—might have expected from the conduct of the confederates that the power he claimed would have been surrendered to him without hesitation. Such a result would have been all the more natural as, irrespective of any unconstitutional votes for aggressive purposes that might be passed by the Diet, Prussia will continue to prosecute the course she has sketched out for herself as a European power.

But that un-Prussian policy are alluding to tends to strange misconceptions of the true seat of power, exerts itself to meet the demands of Prussia with unwarrantable claims of its own. The Hanoverian proposition, although virtually discarded, is nevertheless to be discussed once more by the Diet. On that occasion certain governments will volunteer their protest against the purpose of establishing a Bavarian and Hanoverian policy in opposition to that of Prussia. It is perfectly indifferent to us what sort of resolutions these governments are going to put, knowing as we do, that they intend to overstep the laws of the Confederation by votes relating to objects beyond the legitimate sphere of action of the Federal Diet. Times are getting cruelly practical, and no importance ought to be attached to such ridiculous essays in the art of politics. We acknowledge, however, the sincerity exhibited by a second class German statesman in speaking his mind, and discovering beforehand (the Bavarian Minister), to foreign representatives especially, what his government means to extort from Prussia an equivalent for the privilege of initiation demanded by her. Prussia, if she desires to alter the conditions of the governments inspiring that statesman are to be fulfilled, will have formally to guarantee her Italian possessions to Austria. Should the Cabinet of the Prince Regent refuse to charge itself with the execution of that pledge, the government represented by the said statesman will not allow her to acquire the right of military supremacy in Germany. As to the details of excellent conditions, the Prussian government does not seem to be quite determined yet whether to command Prussia to attack France at the passage of the Mincio or the Ticino. In case Prussia declines to comply with these claims, these governments supporting the policy of the said statesman—governments for which the fundamental laws of the Confederation seem no longer to exist—mean to deliberate as to whether they are to undertake the above mentioned guarantee by themselves, and, if so, to choose the time when the cause shall be to arrive for them against Louis Napoleon. Absurd as such an intention may appear, it is nevertheless entertained, and in good earnest, too. As things have reached this pitch, we may safely say that the time of patience—the time of sacrifices—is passed for us, and that the prosecution of the mission governments will not fail to elicit an appropriate reply from Prussia. Her long repose in good hands, from the depths of a heart which warmly beats for the cause of Germany, the Prince now ruling at Berlin has addressed unmistakable words to Vienna and the other courts of the Confederation. It will not be the fault of Prussia if her warnings are allowed to pass unheeded. She no longer means to put in a word of guarantee, and she is now holding the Convention of Olmutz. The Cabinet of the Prince Regent has not

